

# From the Cradle of Western Civilization to the Transmitter



## Unit 1B

# *Ancient Greece & Rome*

### Assessments-

- Ch. 5 & 6 Reading Quizzes
- Athenian vs. Spartan Body Biography
- Roman Emperors Quiz
- Ancient Greece & Rome Test

# Introduction Notes:

## Ancient Greece and Rome

- Greek history begins with the period known as the classical era. **Classical** refers to the Greek & Roman eras. The term used to describe the culture of the period.
- Greek & Roman developments in law, government, language, philosophy, and the arts provide the **foundation** for later European culture. Periodically, there is a return to these ideas using the term Renaissance (rebirth of classical culture) or Neo-classical (new classical).
- Western civilization refers to European based cultures. In addition to Europe itself, this would include Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the United States, and to a lesser extent Central & South America. As European based cultures the classical origins discussed above relate to these people & their cultures.

# Ancient Greece: *Order vs. Creativity*

1. Greek civilization was really a combination of many different **city-states** that developed around the Aegean Sea.
2. Although the city-states shared a common culture, many of their other systems were different.
3. Because of their diversity and travels around the Mediterranean their civilization was spread throughout the world.
4. Although the Greeks left us many physical structures like the Parthenon, much of the legacy of the Greeks is non- tangible, in their ideas, represented in their writings and their art.
5. They had a higher standard of living than other civilizations of their time. (They lived longer, in better conditions, had more than enough food to live, children lived longer, others seemed to want what they had, other civilizations looked to Greek philosophers and teachers to tutor their children) They were a "**successful**" civilization.
6. People were treated with more respect than in other civilizations of the time.

# Greek Unity and the make-up of a Greek City State

| Factors encouraging Greek Unity  | Factors discouraging Greek Unity  |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Common Language, Religion, and festivals Co-operative supervision of certain temples</li><li>•Belief that the Greeks were descended from the same ancestors</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Rugged Mountains separating the valleys</li><li>•Rivalries between city-states</li><li>•Separate legal systems</li><li>•Independent calendars, money, weights and measures</li><li>•<i>Fierce spirit of independence</i></li></ul> |

All Greek City States Had Similar Characteristics:

1. Small Size
2. Small population
3. An original polis (acropolis or high up place)
4. A public meeting place called an agora

This is how we identified whether or not it was a "Greek" city-state.

# *Geography continued to be a factor in the development of civilization as in Greece.*

**Fact:** The mainland of Greece was cut up by short mountain ranges and had no major rivers.

**Impact:** This made it difficult for the people to develop a sense of unity. Many small city-states developed. Less initial interaction because blocked by mountains and had no rivers to take them up and down.

**Fact:** The Greek mainland and islands were close to the sea, and the Greeks had many good harbors. The long coastline brought every part of the mainland close to the sea.

**Impact:** This made trade and cultural exchange easier. The Greeks became fishermen, sailors, and traders.

A. Interaction and thus unity increased in the later developmental stages as trade increased in the Aegean The sea brought them together as the land could not.

**Fact:** Greek soil was fertile but rocky and the slope of the land along the coast was steep while there were still flat plains areas inland.

**Impact:** The Greeks grew grapes and olives that were indigenous to the area. They also herded sheep on the steep mountainsides but they could not produce enough food to sustain themselves.

A. They became fishermen, sailors, ship builders and traders of wine, olive oil and wool.

1. Pottery was created to transport the wine and olive oil and became an integral part of Greek culture.

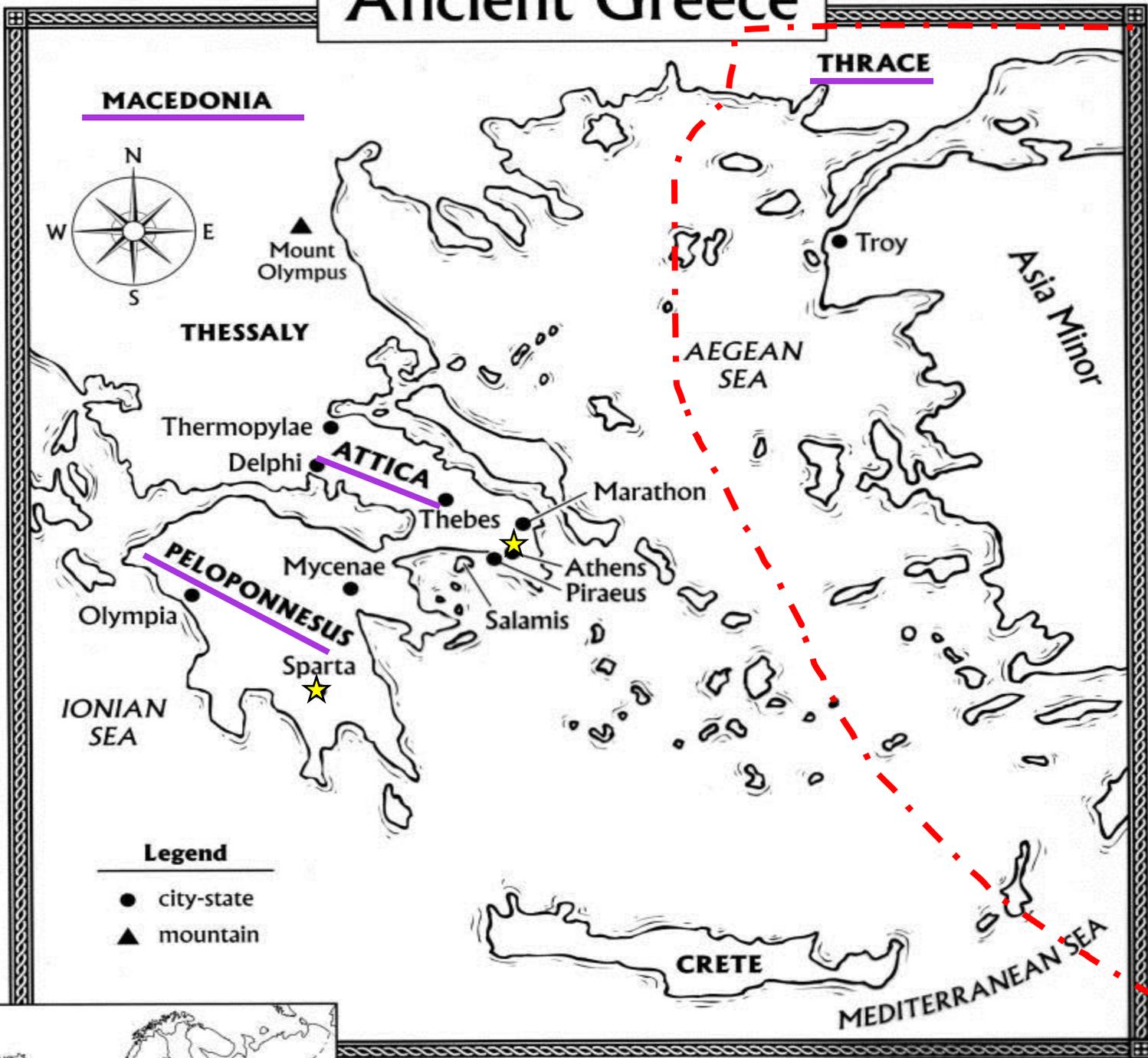
What major *cultural* characteristic developed in Greece as a result of its geographic features?

**Conclusion:** Individuality became a value      **Impact:** Unique philosophies like democracy

What major *economic* activity developed in Greece as a result of its geographic features?

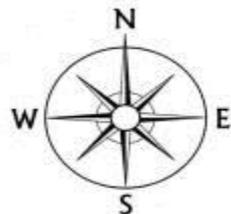
**Conclusion:** Trade      **Impact:** Greek culture spread throughout the Mediterranean and Greeks brought the best of other cultures back to Greece. The Greek value of individuality and the value of individuals shaped the best of the other cultures and served to strengthen Greece as it continued to develop.

# Ancient Greece



**MACEDONIA**

**THRACE**



▲  
Mount  
Olympus

**THESSALY**

● Thermopylae  
● Delphi

**ATTICA**

● Thebes

● Marathon

**PELOPONNESUS**

● Mycenae

● Athens  
● Piraeus

● Salamis

● Olympia

● Sparta

**IONIAN SEA**

**AEGEAN SEA**

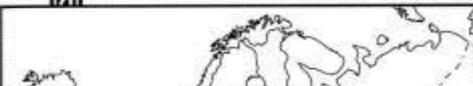
**Asia Minor**

**CRETE**

**MEDITERRANEAN SEA**

**Legend**

- city-state
- ▲ mountain



# SPARTA

“Militarism”

Most  
Powerful

# ATHENS

“Democracy”

## Five Ephors:

- Unlimited Power

## Assembly:

- All male citizens over 20yrs. Old
- Full & Final power

## Council of Elders:

- 28 members (Over 60yrs. of age)
- Proposed laws on which the Assembly voted

## Council of 500:

- Citizens over 30yrs.
- Chosen by lottery (lot)
- 50 from each tribe (10)
- Proposed laws to the Assembly

## Kings:

- 2 Kings elected by the Assembly
- Served as high priests, judges & army commanders

## Court:

- Chosen by lot from “citizens”
- No judge
- Juries were very large
- Voted by secret ballot

## Assembly:

- All “citizens” over 30yrs. of age
- Elected the officials & voted on major policies

## Archons:

- 9 citizens who at one time were all powerful, but after reforms the Council of 500 took over most of their powers

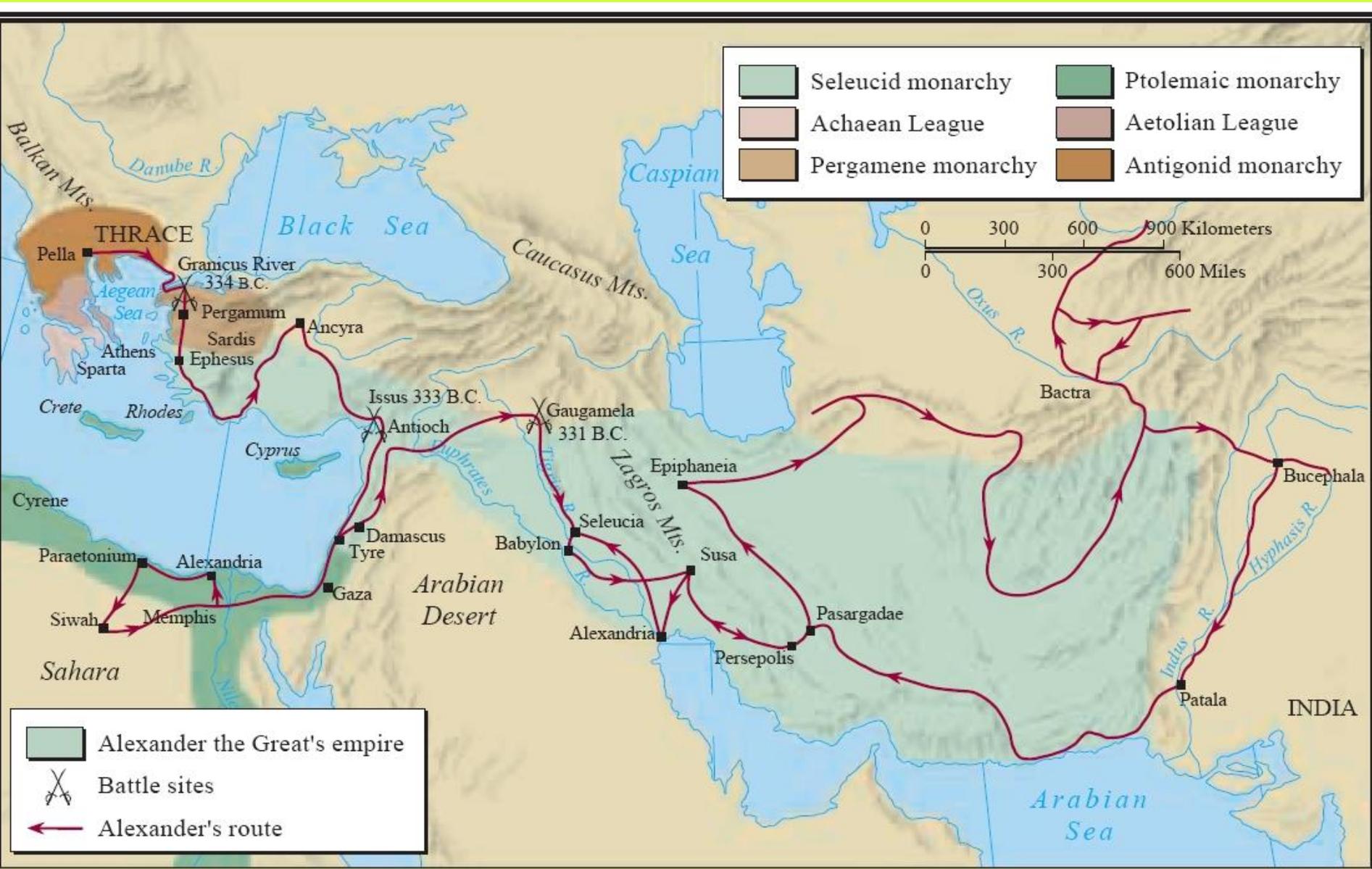
### 3 Results of Spartan Militarism

1. Sparta was behind the other city-states in trade & manufacturing.
2. Sparta made NO achievements in literature & the sciences.
3. Spartans were exceptional athletes & soldiers.

|                     | <b>PERSIAN WAR</b>  | <b>PELOPONNESIAN WAR</b>  |
|---------------------|---|---|
| <b>Dates</b>        | 499 B.C. – 479 B.C.   | 431 B.C.- 404 B.C.  |
| <b>Combattants</b>  | Persian Empire <b>vs.</b> Greek city-states   | Athens & allies <b>vs.</b> Sparta   |
| <b>Causes</b>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greeks within the Persian Empire revolted (Ionia)</li> <li>• Athens aided the Ionian rebels</li> <li>• Persia defeated rebels &amp; decided to punish Athens for meddling in Persian affairs</li> <li>• Persian desire to expand</li> </ul>                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dissatisfaction with Athens' growth in trade &amp; political influence among city-states</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Outcome</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greeks win major battles</li> <li>• Persians fail to take Greece</li> </ul>  | Sparta defeats Athens   |
| <b>Consequences</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Victory over the Persians gives the Greek renewed self-confidence &amp; sets the stage for Athens' golden age</li> <li>• Athens used war to create political &amp; economic dominance</li> <li>• Created a desire to conquer Persia (Alexander the Great)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fields &amp; orchards were burned; the Athenians' local food supply was devastated</li> <li>• Greeks lost the ability to govern themselves &amp; confidence in democratic rule declines</li> </ul> |

# Alexander the Great

- At 20 yrs. old, he became the ruler of Macedonia (Greece)
  - Army commander since he was 16 yrs. old
  - Tutored by Aristotle (philosopher)
  - 334 B.C. started on his “West against East” campaign
1. 1<sup>st</sup> major battle occurred at Granicus River (Asia Minor)
    - Alexander won
  2. 2<sup>nd</sup> major battle in 333 B.C. at Issus (Syria)
    - Alexander won
    - Persian King Darius III fled
  3. Marched South
  4. Captured the Phoenician coast (Med. Sea)
  5. Cut off Persian fleet from main supply bases
    - The fleet soon surrendered
  6. Marched West
  7. Alexander invaded Egypt
    - Egyptians hated the Persians & welcomed the Greeks
    - Alexander was named a pharaoh
    - Established a new city called Alexandria
  8. Marched East
  9. 331 B.C. Alexander invaded Mesopotamia and smashed Darius’s army at the battle of Gaugamela near the Tigris River
  10. Alexander went on to the rest of the Persian Empire
    - Including Babylon, Persepolis, & Susa
  11. Alexander declares himself ruler of the Persian Empire
  12. 327 B.C. Alexander was not satisfied so he conquered India
    - They reached the Indus River
  13. Alexander wanted more but his soldiers refused
  14. They turned around and went to Babylon (capital of empire)
  15. Alexander fell ill and died in 323 B.C. at the age of 33
  16. Divided Empire
    - **Ptolemy**- Egypt, Libya, & part of Syria
    - **Seleucus**- Rest of Syria, Mesopotamia, Iran, & Afghanistan
    - **Antigonus**- Macedonia & Greece
- Why did Alexander go on his conquest of Persia?**  
To punish Persia for the invasion of Greece 150 yrs. earlier (Persian War) & to create an Empire



MAP

/// The Conquests of Alexander the Great and the Hellenistic Kingdoms ///

# Greece

Foundation / Cradle

## Government

Direct Democracy

- ❖ Citizens participate in government

## Language & Literature

Foundation of western Literature

- ❖ Homer, Poetry, Drama, History, Philosophy, Alphabet

## The Arts

Foundation of western Art

## Sciences

Foundation of European

Math & Science

- ❖ Hippocrates
- ❖ Pythagoras
- ❖ Euclid
- ❖ Archimedes

# Rome

Transmitter / Instrument

## Government & Law

Representative Democracy

- ❖ Republic

Legal Principles

## Religion

Rome provides the order and organization for the spread of Christianity

## Language

Latin alphabet

## Engineering / Architecture

Triumphal arch

Vaulted ceiling

Dome roof

# Classical

# **Ancient Roman Civilization: From Republic to Empire**

# Roman Beginnings

“**Italos**” was the Greek word for bull-calf. The earliest Romans used cattle as a form of money; the “land of calves” soon became Italy.

- **Seven Hills** ~ Rome covered 7 hills overlooking the Tiber River.
- Not sure who founded Rome → Legend of Romulus and Remus
  - Twin brothers began building the city in 753 BC
  - Mother → Rhea Silvia      Father → Mars ~ *god of war*
  - Rhea’s jealous uncle ordered that the twins should be drowned in the Tiber.
  - A she-wolf discovered the babies and fed them her milk.
  - Romulus became Rome’s 1<sup>st</sup> king after killing his brother in a quarrel.
- Artifacts (8<sup>th</sup> century BC) show that farming communities appeared thru out 7 hills.
  - Joined together to form Rome.

1<sup>st</sup> ruled by kings → Republic governed by the people → Empire governed by emperors

# Overview of the Roman Civilization

Archaic Period

**(Developmental Era 1000 BC- 509 BC)**

Republic Era

**(True Character of Rome 509 BC – 27 BC)**

Imperial Era

**(Expansive changing era - Pax Romana 27 BC - 476 AD)**

A ***Republic*** is any kind of **elected** government.

What made them successful?

The things that made them successful are also their greatest legacies, law, language and legions.

# Overview Timeline

- 753 BC → Legendary date for the founding of Rome
- 753 – 509 BC → Ruled by a series of kings
- 509 – 27 BC → Republic
- 27 BC → Empire estab. under Augustus – 1<sup>st</sup> emperor
- 395 → Empire split into West and East
- 476 → Western Empire collapses
- 1453 → Last city of the E. Empire (Byzantine) captured

# Government thru the Republic

- 509 BC- the last king was expelled → Tarquin the Proud
- Republic started → people elected the officials (representative democracy)
- 2 consuls and other gov't officials elected out of the Senate.
  - Idea was to prevent any 1 man from having too much power.
- Citizens were :- into 3 levels:
  - Patricians – wealthy → at 1<sup>st</sup> only people who could be senators
  - Equites – businessmen
  - Plebeians – commoners → later gained representation in the Senate
- Non – Citizens → women, slaves, foreigners & people who lived in the provinces (country)

1. Because of their diversity and their conquering around the Mediterranean into Northern Europe their civilization was spread throughout the European world.
  - Able to assimilate many different cultures into their own but as others recognized their successes they wanted to be a part of Rome as well.
  - People who were conquered often became more Roman than the Romans.
  - After 300 AD, their civilization included Christianity, which was also spread throughout the European World.
  - Romans often adopted what was best of another civilization yet were still able to retain their successful systems.
2. Romans left us many ideas on how to hold together an expansive & diverse civilization as well as great technologies → road building & medical advancements.
3. Had a higher standard of living than other civilizations of their time.
  - Lived longer, in better conditions, had more than enough food, children lived longer, others seemed to want what they had.
4. Treated with more respect than in other civilizations of the time.
5. The idea of an elected body with checks & balances, which included individual (citizen) involvement, is considered a “successful” civilization.

# Strengths of the Republic

1. Protected from Sea invasions (Geography)
2. Located on the Tiber River that was a crossing for all; therefore, it was located in the middle of trade routes.
3. The Republic allowed for both flexibility and stability.
  - It allowed for input from all of the classes and it changed with election instead of overthrowing the government (Laws later become gov't)
4. Every adult male citizen was obligated to serve in the army. Discipline was strict.
5. High morals acquired from the legions permeated throughout the Republic (Legions)
6. After conquering a people, the Romans shared citizenship and thus political power with those conquered. (Just application of the Laws and Language)
7. The ideals of the legion were passed on through the family and the father known as the paterfamilias and their control of the agricultural economy on their small farms. These farmers were also known as citizen-farmers.

# Roman Government

**Republic** is a form of government in which voters elect their leaders.

**Patricians**- powerful aristocratic class    **Plebeians**-all other citizens

| Senate   | Assembly of Centuries   | Assembly of Tribes   |
|--|---|--|
| 330 men<br>Controlled public funds, determined foreign policy, sometimes acted as a court. In times of emergency could declare a dictator. | Declared war and peace<br>Elected the magistrates or public officials who oversaw the daily affairs of government | 35 tribes<br>elected officials called tribunes.<br>Could veto any acts they felt were contrary to the public interest. |

| Public Officials | Numbers                      | Duties  |
|------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Consuls          | 2 elected for one year terms | Chief execs ran the government also army commanders could veto acts of the other governed with the advice of the Senate |
| Praetors         | Many throughout the Republic | Served as military commanders and judges. Made most of the laws   |
| Censors          | Many throughout the Republic | Registered people by their wealth-<br>IRS   |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>1<sup>st</sup> Punic War</b></p> <p><u>Sicilian War</u></p> <p><b>264 BC – 241 BC</b></p>            | <p>Marked the 1<sup>st</sup> Roman involvement outside of Italy &amp; represents beginning of Roman conquest in the Mediterranean</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Was fought bitterly on land &amp; sea over control of Sicily, with the war being taken for a time to N Africa</li> <li>• 264 BC, rulers of Messana called on Carthaginians for protection</li> <li>❖ Then called on Rome to protect them from Carthaginians</li> <li>• This led to war b/tw Carthage &amp; Rome, about control over Sicily</li> <li>• Rome built a fleet (262 BC) &amp; defeated the former Mediterranean sea-power, Carthage, in 260 BC</li> <li>• 256, Romans invade Africa but Carthaginians defeat them &amp; the Romans withdraw</li> <li>• After initial successes, the Roman fleet was almost destroyed in 254 BC</li> <li>❖ 247 BC the rebuilt Roman fleet defeated the Carthaginians</li> <li>❖ A naval defeat in 241BC led to the surrender of Carthage</li> <li>• After 25 yrs of fighting, Rome finally forced the Carthaginians to accept humiliating surrender terms:</li> <li>❖ Give up all claims to Sicily, keep its fleets out of Roman waters &amp; pay a large fine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This was a bitter pill to swallow, &amp; it is little wonder the peace did not hold.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
| <p><b>2<sup>nd</sup> Punic War</b></p> <p><u>Hannibal's War</u></p> <p><b>218 BC – 202 BC</b></p>          | <p>The hardest war they ever fought &amp; resulted in huge losses for the Romans in material &amp; manpower. Hannibal's aggression on Saguntum (Spain) - an ally of Rome - encourages the 2<sup>nd</sup> Punic War.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 218 BC, Hannibal crosses Alps &amp; invades Italy → has a string of successes in cities in S Italy</li> <li>• Romans resort to defensive tactics, avoiding a direct confrontation, but gradually reduce Hannibal's ability to wage war successfully.</li> <li>• Romans wage a campaign in Spain which is finally successful &amp; Carthaginians are driven out.</li> <li>• Hannibal's brother escapes w/ his army to Italy from Spain but is defeated and killed in 207 BC.</li> <li>• Gradually, Italian cities that defected to Hannibal are recovered by the Romans.</li> <li>• Romans invade N Africa: Hannibal is recalled &amp; defeated by Scipio in 202 BC</li> <li>• Carthage surrenders in 201 BC</li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>3<sup>rd</sup> Punic War</b></p> <p><u>Destruction of Carthage</u></p> <p><b>149 BC – 146 BC</b></p> | <p>Romans finally obliterated their bitter enemy → wars were decisive for the emergence of imperial Rome.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carthage continued to be commercially successful (only a minor power) &amp; still irritated Rome.</li> <li>• Romans were further incited by the speeches of leaders, who demanded that "Carthage must be destroyed".</li> <li>• Disputes w/ Rome's representative in N Africa gave the pretext for the 3<sup>rd</sup> Punic War → 149-146 BC</li> <li>• Romans, led by Scipio the Younger, captured the city of Carthage, razed it to the ground &amp; sold the surviving inhabitants into slavery.</li> </ul>   |

## Pax Romana 27 B. C. - 180 A. D.

**Contributing Cause:** The vast Roman Empire included all lands around the Mediterranean Sea and most of Northwest Europe. Roman life was comfortable for many. Cities had water and sewage systems, theaters, and public baths. The wealthy had villas with central heating systems.

### Developments during Pax Romana:

**\*\*\* Greek and Roman culture spread throughout the empire. \*\*\***

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <b>Government:</b>  | <b>Law:</b>  | <b>Engineering:</b>  |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Rome became an empire ruled by an emperor.</li><li>2. Full-time workers were hired to carry out the emperor's policies.</li><li>3. Government in the provinces improved.</li></ol>           | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. One set of laws governed the empire</li><li>2. The system of laws included all branches of public/private law that exist today</li><li>3. Lawyers interpreted the laws.</li></ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The system of roads greatly improved.</li><li>2. Aqueducts brought water from the mountains to Roman cities.</li></ol>                                      |
| <b>Language:</b>  | <b>Literature:</b>   | <b>Religion:</b>   |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The Roman alphabet became the basis for the western world alphabet.</li><li>2. Latin, the Roman language, became the basis for French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese and Romanians.</li></ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Virgil, Rome's greatest poet, wrote the Aeneid, a fictional account of the founding of Rome</li><li>2. Tacitus and Livy wrote historical accounts of Rome.</li></ol>              | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Followers of a Jewish holy man named Jesus founded a new religion called Christianity.</li><li>2. Christianity spread throughout the Roman Empire</li></ol> |

## Roman Republic, Empire or Both Activity

As Rome evolved from a republic to and empire, its government, social structure, culture, and even family life changed. Yet, in some ways the republic and the empire were not so different.

| Republic  | Both | Empire |
|---|------|--------|
| <h1>We will complete this<br/>in class tomorrow.</h1> |      |        |
| Summary: Finish for HW                                |      |        |

# Spread of Christianity

Christianity attracted so many followers during the 1<sup>st</sup> few centuries C.E.

- The Christians message had much to offer the Roman world. The promise of salvation made possible through the death of Jesus gave life meaning and purpose beyond the material things that were affordable only for the rich Romans.
- Christianity seemed familiar. It did not require a painful or expensive initiation rite, only the belief in Jesus.
- Christianity gave new meaning to life through a personal relationship with God.
- It fulfilled the human need to belong. The Christian communities formed strong bonds that allowed them to help each other and to reach out to those in need who were not Christians.

# Fall of the Western Roman Empire

**EXTERNAL FORCES (outside):** Germanic Barbarians invaded the Empire

**Franks**

**Ostrogoths**

**Vandals**

**Angles/Saxons**

**Visigoths**

**Huns**

**INTERNAL FORCES (inside):**

- **Political Weakness:**
  - **Government had become corrupt & inefficient**
  - **Military was not loyal to the government**
- **Economic Decline:**
  - **Heavy taxes became a drain on the financial structure**
  - **Decrease in revenue for government led to a decrease in trade & commerce**
  - **Increased government expenses**
- **Social Decay:**
  - **Romans lost patriotism**
  - **Romans lost interest in government**